THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, August 24, 1810. No. 1247.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that there will be Sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next, at the Dwelling House of John Johnston, Esq. late of Pitt township, deceased, the following property, to wit:—two stills and vessels compleat, one of them containing 80 gallons, and the other 37; also, horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, waggon, plough, harrow, horse geers, and all other kind of farming utensils.

Nine months credit will be given. Approved security will be required.

MARTHA JOHNSTON, Executrix.
JAMES HORNER, } Executors.
THOMAS SAMPSON, }

August 15, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Nottingham township, Washington county, one mile from the Monongahela river, a bright sorrel MARE with a white mane and tail, and a star in her forehead, has a small bell on, and is 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ETTER.

July 17, 1810.

☞ There is about 4000 dollars due for subscription to this Gazette, advertisements, &c.—I therefore take the liberty of requesting those who know they are indebted, to call and pay what they owe. Attention to this request will confer a great obligation on the subscriber, and prevent measures that may be disagreeable and expensive.

John Scull.

Printing Office, August 9, 1810.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, at the corner of *Third* and *Ferry Streets*. He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1810.

N. B. An apprentice wanted. tf.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, in the forks of the Monongahela and Turtle creek, on the 30th of June last, a *Black MARE*, five years old about 14 1-2 hands high, the owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM GUIDEDER.

August 8, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer time than six months, are desired to come forward immediately and discharge their respective accounts. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts lodged in the hands of a magistrate.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1810.

N. B. *S. D.* continues to carry on the *Watch* and *Clock Making* and *Silversmith* business, at the old stand, in Market street.

WANTED,

A FEW barrels of *PICKLED PORK*, *WHISKEY*, and good *VINEGAR*—also *HARD SOAP*; for which a liberal price will be given, E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the bank of the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, in St. Clair township, two *Mares*—one of them is a dark bay, hip shot and has a bell on—the other is a bright bay, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

July 30, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I HAVE been induced (from no improper motives) to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing General Election.—Should the citizens of Allegheny county consider me worthy of that office, and adequate to the discharge of its important duties, their suffrages will confer a favour on their fellow citizen,

WILLIAM STEELE.

June 25, 1810. tf.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice, twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market Street,

Have just received and offer for Sale at the subscription price, $12,

Arrowsmith's Map of the World

on a globular projection, varnished.

The price will be raised in fall to 14 dollars.

Also the following Law Books,

Johnston's Reports, 3d and 4th vols.	Bosanquet and Puller's Reports 5vols
Comyn on Contracts, 2 vols.	Curran's Speeches 2 v.
Chitty on Pleading, 2 vols.	Eloquence of the British Senate 2 vols.
Massachusetts Reports 4 vols.	H. Blackstone's Reports 2 vols.
Hening and Mumford's Reports, 3 vols.	Washington's Reports 2 vols.
American Precedents	Fonblanque's Equity 2 vols.
Maryland Reports	Tidd's Practice 2 vols.
Bay's Reoprts	Opinion of Judge Cooper on the sentence of a foreign court of admiralty.
Tyler's Reports	
Day's do. 2 vols.	
Cranch's do. 2 vols.	

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1810.

Just Published and for Sale,

(Price one dollar and fifty-cents.)

At CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM'S Franklin Head Bookstore.

SKETCHES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY,

Through the States of Ohio & Kentucky;

A Voyage

Down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,

AND A TRIP

Through the Mississippi Territory, and part of West Florida.

Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX,

Containing some interesting facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the *Tour* are requested to return them immediately.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810.

RAGS.

Four Cents Cash, or Five Cents in Trade, will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, at the Franklin Head Book, store, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS repectfully inform the public that they have commenced business, as

AUCTIONEERS *and* AGENTS.

for the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the countenance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render thir establisment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a *VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND*, where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will insure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Streets, and on an adjoining alley. Their situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

On the Torments of Avarice.

"*And he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread.*" 1 Kings, xxi. 4.

AND whence all this tormenting disquietude? was he sick? No. Was he bereft of dear friends? No. Had a sore calamity, of any name or nature, befallen himself or family, or his kingdom at large? No. The man had no earthly trouble to build a grief on. It was now flood tide with his affairs. When this fit of vexation seized him he had very lately obtained two signal victories over the Syrians his most powerful enemies, and at that very moment was in the highest elevation of prosperity and power. Why then was king Ahab so sad, so extremely disconsolate and vexed at heart, that "he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread."—Because forsooth his neighbour Naboth had refused to sell him a trifling piece of land, a little vineyard!—Ahab was sovereign over millions of people: he had ample personal domains, his cup was full, he laid up stores for himself in vast abundance. Yet he wanted more. Casting a greedy eye upon his neighbour's vineyard, he must needs have it for "a garden of herbs; and the refusal, though accompanied with substantial reasons, stung him to the core of his heart, and actually made him more wretched than a street beggar.—The reader will remember the shocking sequel.

Here it is clearly seen, as in a glass, that no condition in life can give contentment to a man whose mind is totally out of health.

——"*He may be rich,*
Or deck'd with regal honours; but if joy
Be absent from him, if he tastes them not,
'Tis useless grandeur all, and empty shade."

Here too is seen the insatiable restless tormenting nature of Avarice, and also a striking specimen of its horrible effects among men. What availed it Ahab that he was decked with gold and silver, that he was cloathed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. What did it avail him that he had men-servants and maid-servants, that he dwelt in a palace, sat on a throne, ruled a kingdom, and had every comfort and luxury the world could afford; what did it avail him when Avarice had got full possession of his heart? This tormenting *demon* made him completely miserable, notwithstauding all his wealth and grandeur; and it hurried him on, as it has hurried on many thousand others, to robbery and murder.

Finally, we hear learn the necessity of checking all inordinate cravings of repressing, and extinguishing all improper desires of worldly gain, and of being content with the circumstances in life which Providence has allotted us. The divine command, "*Thou shalt not covet*," imposes a restraint of one of the most powerful and fatal propensities of the human heart: nor can we lay any claim to real virtue, or reasonably expect happiness in the life to come, or contentment in the present life, if we knowingly permit ourselves to overleap this sacred barrier.

MENTOR.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The following sketch of the early part of the present revolution in Spain, was written for the (English) *Carliste Journal*. Such a review may be proper at the present time, in making up an opinion whether Spain, even if conquered, will *long* remain subject to France.

"The unexpected revolution in Spain is one of those bright and glorious *epochas* of history which occur perhaps but once in a hundred years. Glorious indeed it is, both as to itself and its probable effects;—the mind is animated to enthusiasm at viewing a bigotted and enslaved people suddenly resisting the nefarious attacks of on unprincipled Tyrant, and vindicating the rights and prerogatives of man; whilst the ray of liberty which has burst upon the gloom, after three centuries of more than Gothic darkness, affords a well grounded hope that the sacred flame will re-kindle the mild beams of peace upon a benighted world. Happy England! if this should be the case. Thine would be the immortal glory to have stood undismayed and uninjured amid the "crash of empires and the fall of worlds,"—to have remained firm and entire, a strong rock whereon to rebuild, after a new and more excellent plan the fabric of Europe!

"It is possable that Godoy, well knowing the character of Bonaparte, was afraid that his master whom he so traitorously and long served, after having accomplished his designs upon Spain would destroy the instrument of his villainy, and confiscate his immense wealth.—The proposal of emigration was made to the council of Castile. The reply was that the Sovereign ought not to leave the country, nor would they permit him to do so.—This soothed the agitation of the public mind; but on the 18th of March, a day memorable for Spain, the storm again broke forth, occasioned by the frustration of an attempt of Godoy to escape; but tranquility was again restored by an assurance that their majesties of Spain had no intention to abandon the people.

"Meanwhile, Bonaparte continued to pour in his troops, and on the 24th of April, Murat, Grand duke of Berg, a man than whom no one was better caiculated to aid the projects of his master, entered Madrid, where he was proclaimed Lieut. Governor of Spain.

"Soon after the extraordinary events of March 18, events still more remarkable astonished Europe. The old king of Spain, whose slavish addition to the pleasures of the chace, and natural mediocrity of talent, incapaciated to hold the reigns of Government, was prevailed, or to speak more plainly was compelled to abdicate the throne; which was ascended by his son the Prince of Asturias, under the title of Ferdinand VII.—Ferdinand, though a Prince of mild and conciliating manners, was destitute of that foresight, energy, and decision, which ought to distinguish a great character. He was in fact a weak prince; of course a fit tool to be wielded by Napoleon. His honour however, were but short lived, and he was doomed to afford but another example of the mutability of human greatness.

"The oppression and intrigues of the French in the capital of Spain had irritated the inhabitants to an extreme; for some time the storm lowered, but on the memorable 2d of May, it raged with horrific violence. The people flew to arms: the contest between them was long and bloody; but superior descipline, and the effect of 30 pieces of cannon, prevailed over the most desperate efforts. The loss of the French in this affair has been variously stated; but taking the average of all the accounts, it was not less than 4000 men. The loss of the Spaniards was more considerable.—Bonaparte, finding his plans nearly matured, and that he would have no more occasion for Ferdi-

hand, induced him to surrender his crown to his father, who immediately abdicated it in the favour of France. For these signal services. the royal family of Spain were entrapped into France, where they were confined in Valency.—The crown thus surreptitiously obtained, the ruler of France transferred to Joseph Napoleon (king of Naples) and he was accordingly proclaimed at Bayonne.

"The turpitude of Bonaparte, in regard to the royal family, excited in the breast of every true Spaniard sentiments of abhorrence and revenge; and with a celerity and unanimity which astonished the world, the Spanish provinces resolved to avenge their wrongs or perish in the attempt. Suddenly, Asturias, Gallicia, Arragon, Leon, Murcia, Valencia, Biscay, and Andalusia, resounded with the clangour of arms. Succours were demanced from Gibraltar, which were promptly afforded by Sir Hugh Dalrymple, the governor of the fortress, and 30 transports containing about 3000 troops, joined the blockading squadron before Cadiz, for the purpose of co-operating in the reduction of the enemy's fleet in the harbour. The Spaniards, however desirous of assuming to themselves the sole honour, were unwilling that we should be engaged, and on the 14th of June, the fleet amounting to five sail of the line and a frigate, were compelled to surrender by the fire of the Spanish batteries.

"After this occurrence, the success of the Spaniards was almost uninterrupted. The battle of Baylen will be remembered with pride, in as much as it freed the province of Andalusia from the polution of French troops. On the 8th of June, the corps of general Dupont was attacked by the patriots and defeated at Cordova. The first and second columns were permitted to pass, but the third was cut to pieces, to a man. The rear guard, consisting of 1000 dragoons, thus cut off, fell back upon Valdepenas, where it was joined by a small force of 740 men; but unable to make effectual resistance, the whole were made prisoners. The division which had been permitted to pass on, fortified themselves at Baylen and Andujar, at which places they were attacked by the army under Castanos, and after a series of well contested engagements, the French army, amounting to 20,000 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

"The result of the attacks upon Sarragossa will forever rebound to the honour of Spain. On the 15th of June, the corps under gen. Lefebvre, amounting to 12,000 men, advanced towards Saragossa, the possessing of which was of the utmost importance. The gallant Palafox advanced to meet him: a bloody engagement took place a league from the city, and the whole French force was put to the sword: to use the words of the official account, not a man returned to tell the dismal tidings to his country.

Not deterred by the fate of their countrymen, the city was again attacked, but the enemy was again repulsed with great slaughter."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, August 24, 1810.

We are informed that the fly which is so destructive to wheat, may, in a great measure, be destroyed at this season of the year, by burning the stubble: by this means the eggs which are deposited in the stalk near the ground will be effectually destroyed. This method is so easily effected, that it is certainly worth a trial. The ashes will at the same time be very good manure.

In the Virginia Lynchburgh Press is a calculation, that in 94 counties in that state, there are 188,000 useless dogs; that the same provisions necessary to support them, would keep as many hogs—which would be worth, at 5 dollars each, 940,000 dollars; that each useless dog will kill one sheep a year, of the value of three dollars; so that the whole loss by keeping these nuisances, is 1,504,000 dollars—a sum more than three times the amount of the whole revenue of the state!

From the WESTERN SUN, *printed at Vincinnes, August* 4, 1810.

Mr. Barron returned from his mission to the Shawnie Prophet on Thursday last. —He reports that the Governor's speech, of which he was the bearer, was received by all the Indians assembled at the Prophet's town, with great apparent satisfaction. They positively deny, that they had any intention of going to war against the United States—but the Prophet's brother (who appears to be the efficient character amongst them) acknowledged that they could never be good friends with the United States untill they abandoned the idea of acquiring lands by purchase from the Indians, without the consent of all the tribes.

The Chief of the Weas, who was there, told Mr. Barron, that he came for the purpose of informing the Prophet, that he had nothing to do with the lands on the Wabash, and that he should not meddle with them.

Mr. Barron further states, that the Indians appeared to be much alarmed for fear of an attack, and he has good reason to believe that the Prophet is loosing his influence—he was told that the Winebagos would certainly return to their own country this fall, or the ensuing spring. Five of the horses that were lately stolen, were delivered up to bim, but he could bring but four of them.

The Prophet's brother was to set out yesterday on a visit to the Governor, he told Mr. Barron that he would be attended by one hundred men—and the Prophet said a much larger number would come. We understand that the Governor has sent up an express to meet them, and to request that a few men only may attend the Chiefs. This is done as well on account of the expence of supporting them, as from a belief, that it would under present circumstances be improper to have so large a number in the settlement.

THE SUM OF RELIGION.

Written by JUDGE HALE, Lord Chief Justice of England, and was fouud in the Closet, amongst his other papers, after his decease.

HE that fears the LORD of Heaven and Earth, walks humbly before Him, thankfully lays hold of the Message of Redemption by JESUS CHRIST, and strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience. He is sorry with all his soul, when he comes short of his duty. He walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any lust, or known sin: if he fails in the least measure he is restless till he has made his peace by true repentance. He is true to his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonour God, although secure of impunity. He hath his hopes and his conversation in Heaven, and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much his advantage; and all this, because he sees Him that is invisible, and fears him because he loves him; fears him as well for his goodness as his greatness. Such a man, whether he be an EPISCOPALIAN, or a PRESBYTERIAN, an INDEPENDENT or an ANABAPTIST; whether he wears a surplice, or wears none; whether he hears organs, or hears none; whether he kneels at the communion, or for conscience sake stands or sits, he hath the life of RELIGION in him; and that life acts in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his SAVIOUR, and go along with him to eternity, notwithstanding his practice, or non-practice of things indifferent. On the other side, if a man fears not the eternal GOD, he can commit sin with presumption; drink excessively, swear vainly or falsely, commit adultery, lie, cozen, cheat, break his promise, live loosely, though at the same time he may be studious to practise every ceremony even to a scrupulous exactness, or may perhaps as stubbornly oppose them. Though such a one should cry down Bishops, or Presbytery; though he should be rebaptised every day, or declaim against it as Heresy; and though he fast all the lent, or feast out of pretence of avoiding Superstition; yet notwithstanding these, and a thousand external conformities, or zealous opposition of them, he wants the LIFE of RELIGION.

MERITED EULOGIUM.

At the celebration of the last anniversary of American Independence at Belpre, after the stated toasts were drank, Gen. PUTNAM rose and addressed the company, in nearly the following words:—"Gentlemen! with your permission, I will driuk the health of one of my old and long tried friends. I know him to be also a friend to his country. For this, I pledge my word aud honour—and if you believe that I am a friend to my country, I am certain you will believe that he is one" he then drank "TIMOTHY PICKERING."

SMOKING! PRO AND CON.

In the travels of the good and illustrious Frenchman, Brissott de Warville, in the U. S. 1788 speaking of the practice of cigar smoking he says "this usage is revolting to the French as no instrument is used in the process, and the Tobacco itself is thurst into the mouth. It may appear disagreeable to the ladies, by destroying the purity of the breath. The philosophers condemn it as a superfluous want. But it has, however, one advantage; it accustoms to meditation and prevents loquacity. The smoker asks a question; the answer comes two minutes after, and is well founded. The cigar renders to a man the service that the philosopher drew from a glass of water which he drank when he was in anger.

Boston Chron.

THE ECONOMY OF *HUMAN LIFE.*

PRUDENCE.

Hear the words of Prudence; give heed unto her counsels, and store them in thine heart. Her maxims are universal; and all the virtues lean upon her: she is the guide and the mistress of human life.

Put a bridle on thy tongue; set a guard upon thy lips; lest the words of thine own mouth destroy thy peace.

Let him that scoffeth at the lame, take care that he halt not himself; whosoever that speaketh of another's failings with pleasure, shall hear of his own with shame.

Of much speaking cometh repentance; but in silence is safety.

A talkative man is a nuisance to society; the ear is sick of his babbling; the torrent of his words overwhelmeth conversation.

Boast not of thyself, for it shall bring contempt upon thee; neither deride another, for it is dangerous.

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship; and he who restrains not his tongue shall live in trouble.

Furnish thyself with the accommodations proper for thy condition; yet spend not the utmost of what thou canst afford; that the providence of thy youth may be a comfort to thy old age.

Avarice is the parent of evil deeds, but frugality is the sure guardian of our virtues.

Let thine own business engage thy attention; leave the cares of the state to the governors thereof.

Let not thy recreations be expensive; lest the pain of purchasing them, exceed the pleasure thou hast in their enjoyment.

Neither let prosperity put out the eyes of circumspection, nor abundance cut off the hands of frugality: he that too much indulgeth in the superfluities of life, shall live to lament the want of its necessaries.

Trust no man before thou hast tried him: yet mistrust not without reason, it is uncharitable.

But, when thou hast proved a man to be honest, lock him up in thine heart as a treasure; regard him as a jewel of inestimable price.

Receive not the favours of a mercenary man; nor join in friendship with the wicked; they shall be snares unto thy virtue, and bring grief to thy soul.

Use not to-day, what to-morrow may leave that to hazard, which foresight may provide for, or care prevent.

From the experience of others do thou learn wisdom; and from their failings correct thine own faults.

Yet expect not even from prudence infallible success: for the day knoweth not what the night may bring forth.

The fool is not always unfortunate, nor the wise man always successful; yet never had a fool a thorough enjoyment, neves was a wise man wholly unhappy.

By one of the passengers in the George Dyer from Bordeaux, we learn that the number of Printing Offices in Paris, are estimated at between 3 and 400. Bonaparte it appears, is about taking the Press entirely into his own keeping, and has as a preparatory step, determined to reduce the number of Printing Offices to 50 or 60. Whether the cashiered printers are to be disposed of as Palm was, or whether they are to be permitted to follow some less offensive occupation we have not learned. We presume the latter, as the measure is intended precautionary as to the government, not as a punishment upon the individuals. [*Dem. Press.*

From the Natchez paper of July 30.

WEST-FLORIDA.

Just as our paper was going to press we received a letter from St. John's Plains (the seat of the West-Florida Convention) dated July 26, from which we make the following extracts—

"The Convention assembled yesterday, appointed John Rhea Esq. Chairman, and Doct. Andrew Steel, Secretary, with two Clerks, viz. George Mather and Samuel Crocker Esqrs.

"There is great diversity of opinion amongst them, some being for independence, and others for supporting the old Spanish laws. Their situation is difficult; and it is expected they will close their first meeting without doing much that is decisive.

"As the convention sits with close doors, and their members are not very communicative, I cannot inform you whether any thing has been done. I send you a list of the members, as perfect as I can collect."

For New-Feliciana—William Barrow, John H. Johnston, John Mills and John Rhea.

For Baton Rouge—Thomas Lilly, Philip Hickey, Edmund Hause, ——— Lopas.

St. Helena—Joseph Thomas, John W. Leonard, ——— Williams, William Morgan.

Tanchipaho— ——— Cooper, and one, name unknown.

From the Connecticut Courant.

We must stick to our Party.—The sentiment of false honour, or rather of blind obstinacy, has prodigious and most baneful influence at the present day. It renders people deaf to the solemn lessons of experience, and causes them to sin wilfully against the conviction of their own minds. Thousands and tens of thousands in this country know that they have been wretchedly deceived. They know that the boasts and promises to which they have listened with rapture, have been in no wise fulfilled; that the system of policy pursued by their visionary leaders, have been pregnant with evils; and that the man to whom they all bowed the knee, as though he were a god, did by his "whim whams," by his partial and imprudent measures, bring more mischief upon this nation than he would be able to countervail, where every hair of his head an ingot of gold. They had beheld this nation in the summit of prosperity, at peace and in high honour with all the world, possessing a vast commerce, which was protected by a respectable and respected navy. They had beheld all the wheels of business, agricultural, commercial and machaical, in brisk motion—no citizen at a loss for employment, nor any regular and lawful employment but met with reasonable profits. They had beheld the whole country in greater prosperity than probably any country else ever enjoyed.

But they were told by ambitious and artful men, that things were going wrong; a different course of policy would add immensely to the prosperity of the country. In an evil hour they were caught in the snare. They gave ear to base flatterers and calumniators; and discarded the men who had led them right. Would they have done this, had they foreseen the consequences? Would they have done it, had they foreseen that the nation in nine years, under this new order of things, would be shorn of its honours, would lose its reputation, would sink faster than it rose; in a word, would be reduced to the embarrassed and comparatively feeble and contemptible condition it now is in? —No.—Thousands of them, had they at first foreseen all this would have sunk back with horror from the desperate schemes into which the cunning and ambitious were attempting to cajole them. Yet after experience has fully taught them that they are sinking the ship, and must themselves sink with it, and that, to the nation, "destruction and misery is in their way"—they stil persist. Tho' they are convinced, they are obstinately determined not to be converted.—Why? Because think they, *we must stick to our party*. That is, in plain English, having been once wrong, we will always continue so. This is the extreme folly and madness.

"To err is human; 'tis the common lot
"Of frail mortality; and he alone
"Is wise and happy, who, when ills are done,
"Persists not, but would heal the wound he made.
"but self sufficient obstinacy ever
"Is folly's utmost height."

So said and so sang the old Grecian poet Sophocles, who had no means else of moral instruction, but from the light of nature.

Democratic Foresight.—During the administration of the Great Jefferson, a vessel of war was built and completely equipted, at Oswego, at the expense of 40,000 dollars. After she was finished, it was ascertained that there was a bar of sand across the harbour in which she was built, over which it was impossible for her to pass. There are at present one

sailing master and two seamen on board of her, at the expense of 100 dollars a month to the U. States. She now lies "high and dry" on the shore, perfectly useless and going fast to decay—A beacon to warn our wise rulers to constantly bear in mind the adage of "Look ere you leap." *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 14.

it appears that Bonaparte's plans against the Spanish dominions in America have not had that happy issue which he contemplated, and that his stratagems have not produced the least effect on the loyalty of the Spanish Americans, which is not inferiour to that which the inhabitants of the peninsula have manifested for their sovereign Ferdinand VII.

Three Americans, and a Spaniard called Blanco, spies or emissaries of Bonaparte, have been arrested at Chihuagua, by Don Nemesio Salcedo, in consequence of the seasonable advices which the Vice Roy of Mexico communicated to that commandant, general of said province, that these persons had arrived at Upper Louisiana from Baltimore and were going to the town of St. Fe. These four individuals were travelling with two negro slaves amongst the Indian tribes subject to this province, without any passports from the Spanish authorities of Ferdinand VII. from the place whence they proceeded, which is indispensably necessary in order to enter the Spanish dominions without being considered as a spy; there were found in their possession a paper written in English, and a letter from the curate of St. Genoveva in France, also thirteen fire arms, six cutlasses, three axes and five flasks of powder. In their first declaration they stated that the object of their journey from Upper Louisiana, was no other than to establish themselves in the dominions of his majesty Ferdinand VII. to whom they were greatly attached; as if persons going from this country to the Spanish possessions were ignorant that it is requisitie to have permission from government and the necessary passports from the established authorites to obtain an entrance into the Spanish territories. They were immediately conducted to the Castle of St. Elceario for trial, and it will not be long before they will suffer the punishment due to such traitors, according to the strict orders of the council of regency of Spain and the Indies, that in cases of this nature justice should not be delayed in order to purge the Spanish soil of such vermin.

Another emissary, a native of Mexico, has been arrested in the Havanna, called Dn. Manuel Rodriguez Ademan de Pena, who arrived at Baltimore in the French schooner Tilsit; he endeavoured to embark in different places, and at last effected it at Norfolk. A number of incindiary papers were found in his possession, and no doubt but his head will have paid for the enormity of his crime.

BOSTON, *August* 10.

FROM TONNINGEN.

By the fast sailing ship Plato, captain Harris, which has arrived at Salem from Tonningen, in 43 days—the following copy of a new decree issued by the Danish government has been received. Vessels which arrived after its date were not allowed to break bulk, and a privateer was stationed to give notice. No seizures; but apprehensions kept the markets down. The Danes were believed friendly, but could not resist the wishes of higher powers, to whom we are indebted for all favors of this kind.

THE DECREE.

In order to prevent all smuggling trade to be apprehended by the abuse of the American flag, between the Island of Heligoland, occupied by the enemy, and the neighbouring ports of Tonning and Husum, his majesty the king has been pleased to order:—

That from the time this present royal order shall be published and made known at Tonning and Husum, and until further orders, no ships bearing the American flag, shall be permitted to enter in said ports and to discharge their cargoes there, but such ships shall be ordered away without breaking bulk.

This royal order is herewith made known to all whom it may concern for due observance of the same.

Royal Schleswic Chancery Copenhagen, 15th June 1809.

(Signed)

MOSTING, EGGARS,
JANSEN, JENSEN,
ROOTHE HAMMERICKS,
SPIES.

Extract of a letter from Stralsund, of June 12.

"All foreign and American property in Swedish Pomerania, has been sequestered. This measure took place immediately after the arrival of French consuls, who gave to the Swedes the alternative of sequestration or a French army.

"Fortunately the amount of American property caught was not considerable; as most of it had been previously sold and delivered."

Letters from Stralsund, of June 19, state, that all American property, in that place, as well as Koninsgburg and Stettin, have been put under sequestration.—American vessels were no longer restrained from entering the Baltic.

We learn by the Portuguese brig from St. Michaels, (arrived at New-York) that on the 24th of June, a small village 21 miles from St. Michaels, called Cozas, was sunk by an earthquake. in which many families were swallowed np. Those who escaped, fled to St. Michaels, where the shock was sensibly felt. Where the village stood there was nothing to be seen but water, which was agitated as if boiling. The inhabitants in the vicinity of Cozas fled to the mountains, being appreensive of another shock.

BALTIMORE Aug. 10.

We have been politely furnished with a file of Bordeaux papers to June 2d.—They contain very little of interest.—Capt. Collard informs us, that Americans were very delicately situated in France; that General Armstrong advised all to leave the country as soon as possible.

News from Constantinople about the last of March state that there are a number of English Officers in the army of the Grand Vizer who are particularly odious to the Janisaries among whom many hateful distinctions have arisen, such as gave rise to the revolution which broke out under the magniminious Mustapha Bairacter.

The prospects of the farmer in some of the departments of France are not very promising: storms, tempest, rain, hail and high floods, have devastated during the whole month of May the department of Upper Garonne, spreading throughout several communes terror and despair.

An article from Strasburgh, of May 26, gives an account of the funeral honors paid to the decessed generals, duke of Montebello and St. Hilliare, upon delivering them to the convoy assigned to bring them to France. Discharges of artillery were made at the fortifications on the rout, in honor to these deceased warriors.

By the Niagara, from Rio-Janeiro, we learn, that the Prince-Regent was so much pleased at the arrival of Mr. Sumpter the American minister that, he, through his Secretary of State; made a present of 1000 acres of land, to Mr. Pintard, the American Secretary, and Mr. Balch, the only American merchant at that place. This act of generosity bespake, in strong language, the gratification which the Prince experiences on the arrival of a minister from the United States.

FROM LISBON.

The brig Charles, Capt. Malbow, sailed from Lisbon the 27th June, and brings the following statement of transactions in Portugal of this date.

The French armies under Generals Kellerman and Berniers, were advancing towards Gallicia, Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Celerico, the remainder of the army at Guaido, Francoza, and Pinhel. The orders of the 22d inst. were for the soldiers to retain only one shirt each, and to send all the heavy baggage to Coimbra.—Exclusive of the army under Lord Wellington, 9000 men were at Portoalegre, commanded by Gen. Hill, in the whole about 70,000 regular Portuguese and English troops, besides militia. The army under Gen. Hill was becoming jealous of the movements of a part of the French army commanded by Gen. Regnier, who was advancing by way of the Alberquerque with about 18,000 men. On the 15th and 20th inst. the French made incursions near Badajos, and succeeded in carrying off all the cattle in the way.

Massena's head quarters were Ciudad-Rodrigo, which place was infested by the French, but no attack had been made; it appeared to be their intention to force a capitulation by famine in which it was probable they would succeed, the city being in want of every necesary, and would probably fail in a few days.

The French forces are estimated as follows, near Ciudad-Rodrigo, under Massena 40,000; on the frontiers of Gallicia 20,000; in the vicinity of Badajos 18,000, under Regnier, and about the same number under Gen. Laborde.—The English were destroying the harvest wherever they retreated.

There were fine lines of defence between Lisbon and the English army, in the whole more than 1000 pieces of cannon. The English have 6 men of war, and from 3 to 400 transports, lying at the Tagus and at Opporto, which were kept in constant readiness for the embarkation of the troops in case of a repulse. A line of Telegraphs was erected by which intelligence of the army on the frontiers could be conveyed to Lisbon in three hours. Deserters from the French army were almost daily arriving at Lisbon.

The inhabitants of Lisbon are very sanguine of success.

By the Charles we have received Lisbon papers to the 24th June.

A letter from Stralsund, dated June 10, says—"The present government of this place have sequestered all American and other foreign property in Swedish Pomerania. This measure took place a few days since; and immediately after the arrival of a French Consul who had orders to offer to the Swedish government, the alternative of sequesteration or a French army.

[*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Aug.* 9.]

From France.—The following gentlemen arrived here last evening in the sch. Saloma, of North-Carolina—Doctor Johnson and Mr. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, Mr. Hitchborn, of Boston, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Burnett. These gentlemen were passengers on board the George Dyer, from Bordeaux, and left that ship six days since, bound to Baltimore. The George Dyer sailed from Baltimore for France, at the instance of General Turreau, to carry out Frenchmen who had arrived in this country from the Spanish W-Indies.—She was permitted to return with 52 passengers, among whom were the gentlemen above named.

These gentlemen confirm the news before received from Europe, relative to American property in that country. They state that all American property of whatever kind or denomination, and wherever found, in France or any of the countries under the controul of Bonaparte, has been seized and sold. And that nothing but the most abject submission of our government to the will of Bonaparte can give a hope that a cent of it will ever be restored. So determined was the Emperor to lay hands on every thing American, that he had sequestered vessels which had been sailing under his own licence. The schooner Three Apprentices, Capt. Irvine, of New-York—The ship——, Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, and the schr.——, Capt. Clarke, which had been trading under British and French licences, were seized and sold at Bordeaux in the month of June.

The ship Susan, Delano, from this port was taken by French privateers and carried into Amsterdam. Capt. Deleno compromised with the captors, and the compromise was sent to the council of prizes at Paris, for approval; but no decision was had there on when these gentlemen left Paris.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Arrived at this port yesterday, ship New-Jersey, Hutchinson, in 40 days from Lisbon. The Badajoz Diary received by this arrival states, that on the 7th June the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo made a sortie on their French besiegers. A furious and sanguinary conflict took place, and lasted from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening, with various success, when the French, unable to withstand the ardour and impetuosity of the brave spaniards, took shelter in some thickets and woods, from which they were routed at the point of the bayonet, leaving 1000 men on the field.

From the Boston Gazette, Aug. 6.

The ship Pearl, Capt. Sutter, and ship Vancouver, Whittemore, arrived here on Saturday, from Canton, have been absent about 3 years.—The first having sailed, as we understand on the 29th of July 1807, and the last on the 10th of August following, previous to the embargo; which wise measure of the government, must have aided them very much in their voyages, as others were prevented from pursuing the same voyages, and they were left to the undisturbed prosecution of their enterprize. They were two years on the North West Coast of America, and proceeded to Canton to sell their peltry. They left Canton together, and fell in company together in their homeward passage several times, and finally 4 days before they arrived, they joined company again, and came into harbour together. Messrs. J. & T. H. Perkins, J. & T. Lamb and Mr. R. Sturges are the owners of both of them.—We are told both the commanders have been several times round the world in the same employ.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The (Boston) Chonicle asserts, that in "Cadiz the English and Portuguese forces amount only to 8,000, and those of "the Spanish militia to about the same "number," and that it "must soon fall "(if it is not so at this very moment) "into the hands of the French." It also asserts that other statements are false, and are made with a view "to assist the English," and cautious merchants how they are decoyed into Cadiz; to "bear "in mind who led them into the snare, "and proclaim it to their countrymen "for their future government." "The "Chronical news" has no date but it is doubtless the "*latest from Cadiz,*" received by an arrival through their favorite planet, the moon! The last dates *we* have received from Cadiz are to the 24th June, received by an arrival at Providence; and a violent democratic paper of that place (the Phœnix) told the public that at that date "the garrison of Cadiz con-"sisted of thirty thousand troops, thirteen "thousand of which were British; and "that no fears were entertained of the "French." This information we extracted from the said democratic Phœniz, so that it was no "made-up statement in this town," as the Chronicle asserts; and *if* there is any falsehood in the statement, the Chronicle should therefore give its party the credit of it. For ourselves we believe the Phœniz is not in the habit of lying *more* than the Chronical; but *that* they may settle between themselves.—We will only add one remark, and that is, we fervently join in the prayer, that all those who have been "*decoyed*" into the snares of Napoleon, will "bear it in mind to proclaim it to their countrymen for their future government!"—*Boston Cent.*

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-5 per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction.

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

A Fuller Wanted,

ONE who is master of the business, will be either employed as a Journeyman or receive a share of the profits. The Fulling Mill is in complete repair, in a good neighbourhood, where a sufficiency of work may be had. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

August 21, 1801.

Amateurs, Painters and Mechanicks, will have for a few days an opportunity to see an astonishing piece of Mechanism, in which men are seen in motion as natural as life, to the surprise of the spectator.

Description in the handbills.

Admittance 25 cents only. Tickets to be had at Mr. John Kerr's, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening.

ALSO,

At the same place, a handsome assortment of

Jewellery and Prints,

To be Sold, on moderate terms for Cash or Coutry Produce.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE farm containing 74 acres in St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, eight miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington road There is on the premises a good square Log House and Out House, a Double Barn, a Young Orchard, a small Sugar Camp, about twelve acres of Meadow, and the whole place in good repair, any person wishing to see the premises or know the terms will apply to

RICHARD HULTZ.

August 24, 1810.

N. B. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed, on good paper.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*. have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law*, *Physic* and *Divinity*; *School Books*, *Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy*, *History*, *Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore, etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps*, *Globes*, *Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments*, *Philosophical Apparatus*, etc. etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R. Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. The highest price given for clean *Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

Just opened and for Sale at

CRAMER, SPEAR and *EICHBAUM'S*

BOOKSTORE

An assortment of elegant *Broadcloths*, *Kerseymers and Cassinets*, and a variety of coarse Cloths. Also, *Stripe*, *Check and Chambray cottons*, *and Cotton Hose*

The above goods are from Col. David Humphrey's mannfactory in Connecticut.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1810.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

BOWSTRING MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

DOCTOR DAWSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, *Family*, *Patent and Horse Medicines*, *Surgeons Instruments*, *Spring and Plain Lancets*, *best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil*, *Spanish Brown finest quality*, *Spanish Whiting*, *White and Red Chalk*, *Litharge*, *Lampblack*, *Ivory Black*, *Yellow and Stone Ochres*, *Patent and Kings Yellow*, *Patent Green*, *Verdigris*, *Umber*, *Venetian Red*, *Terra de Sienna of superior quality*, *Gum Copal*, *Copal Varnish*, *Asphaltum*, *Shellac*, *Prussian Blue*, *Rose Pink*, *fine Blue Smalts*, *Verditer*, *Vermillion*, *Gold and Silver Leaf*, *Pumice-stone*, *Spirits of Turpentine*, *Painters Brushes*, *Black and Red London Inkpowders*, *Sealing Wax and Wafers*.

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, *Pittsburgh*,
May 10, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale at his Wholesale Store in Third Street near Market Street, the following Articles, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

10 barrels tanners oil
15 do. flaxseed oil
100 Spanish hides
A quantity best quality Spanish soal leather
A large supply best Juniata barr iron
Ferree's best powder
Cordage of all kinds, of a superior quality, manufactured at Harmony.
Wrapping paper
And a general assortment of Merchandize.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1810. tf

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will pe paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBUAM & SON.

Pittsburgh, *July* 25, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1810.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers

100 Bales first rate Tennessee Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which they offer very low for cash, or negoclable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.